that upward of 4,000 people were employed.— At the mill there is a fine deposit or bank of gravel, which the people respect as the prop-erty of Capt Sutter, although he pretends to no right to it, and would be perfectly satisfied with the simple promise of a preemption, on ac-count of the mill which be has built there at concount of the pair which te has built here at con-siderable cost. Mr Marshall was living near the mill, and informed me that many persons were employed above and below him; that they used the same machines as at the lower washings, and that their success was about the same—ranging from one to three ounces of gold per man daily. This gold, too, is in scales a little courser than these of the lower mines.

This gold, too, is in scales a 'tittle courser than those of the lower mines.

From the mill Mr Marshall guided me up the mountain on the opposite or morth bank of the south fork, where, in the bed of small streams or ravines, now dry, a great deal of coarse gold has been found. I there saw several parties at work, all of whom were doing very well; a great many specimens were shown me, some as heavy as four or five ounces in weight, and I send three pieces labeled No. 5, presented by a Mr Speace. You will perceive that some of the speamens accompanying this, hold mechanically pieces of quartz; and that the surface is rough, and evidently molded in the crevice of a rock. This gold cannot have been carried far by water, but must have remained near where it was first deposited from the rock that once bound it. I inquired of many people if they had encountered the metal in its matrix, but in every instance they said they had not; but that the gold was invariably mixed with washed gravel, or lodged in the crevices of other rocks. All hore testimony that they had found gold in greater or less quantities in the numerous small guilles or ravines that occur in that mountraines region.

in the crevices of other rocks. All bore testinony that they had found gold in greater or less quantities in the numerous small guiles or ravines that occur in that mountainous region.

On the rist of July 11eft the mill, and crossed to a stream emptying into the American fork, three or four miles below the saw mill. I struck this stream (now known as Weber's creek.) at the washings of Sunol & Co. They had about thirty Indian employed, whem they pay in merchandise. They were getting gold of a character similar to that found in the main fork, and doubles in sufficient quantities to satisfy them. I send you a small specime, presented by this company, of their gold. From this point, we preceeded up the stream about cight miles, where we found a great many people and Indians—rose were found a great many people and Indians—rose were considered an ordinary yield for a day's work. A small guiter act many had been the small add valleys that put into it—the swere considered an ordinary yield for a day's work. A small guiter act many had been to make the more than double and to make the many had a short time before, obtained \$17,000 worth or gold. Capt. Weber more than a hundred yards long by a feet winds and 2 or 3 feet deep, was pointed out to me as the consultance of fills wages extrain; pay and bounters are researched and remarks the same and and hundred yards long by a feet winds and 2 or 3 feet deep, was pointed out to me as the consultance of fills wages extrain pay and allowances for a month, and even the pay of a huntrand or explain cannot hire a zer pay, and any Parry McCoon—had, a short time before, obtained \$17,000 worth or gold. Capt. Weber informed me that he knew that these two men had employed four white men and about a hundred Indians, and that at the early of the subject of the stream of the pay and allowances of necessary railes and the early of the pays and the subject white men and about a hundred Indians, and that at the early of the pays and the subject of the pays and the subject of the pays and t

California Grid.—Important Official Reports.
We public the Shriveng description of the discontain accompanying the first of the processor of the discontain accompanying the discontain accordance and the discontain accordance accordance and the discontain accordance accordance

only intruders, whom for years it will be almost in possible to exclude.

The discovery of these vast deposites of gold as entirely changed the character of Upper alifornia. Its people, before engaged in cultivation of the mines and the topography of the country in the vicinity of those I visited.

Some of the specimens of gold accompanying this were presented for transmission to the De The discovery of these vast deposites of gold has entirely changed the character of Upper California. Its people, before engaged in entirely changed the character of Upper California. Its people, before engaged in entiry vating their small patches of ground, and guarding their hords of cattle and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade have left their work benches, and tradesmen their shops. Sailors desert their ships is fast as they arrive on the coast, and several venesls have gone to see with hardly enough hands to spread a sail. Two or three are now at anclor in San Francisco with no crew on beard. Many desertions, too, have taken place from the garrisons within the influence of these mines; twenty-six soldiers have deserted from the post of Sonoma, twenty four from Monterey. For a fow days the exit appeared so threatening, that great danger existed that the garrisons would leave in a body; and I refer you to my orders of the 25th of July, to show the steps adopted to meet this contingency. I shall spare no exertions to apprehend and punish deserters, but I believe no time in the history of our country his presented such temptations

air; and men have frequently about their persons thousands of dollars welch of this gold, and lives to me a matter of surprise that so person of ful and quiet state of things should continue to exist. Conflicting claims to particular spots of ground may cause collisions, but they will be trare, as the extent of country is so great, and the gold so abundant, that for the present there is room and enough for all. Still the Government is entitled to rents for this land, and immediate steps should be devised to collect them, for the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will become. One plan I would suggest is, to send out from the United States surveyors wish high saleries, beamd to serve specified periods.

A superintendent to be appointed at Sutter's Fost, with power to grant licenses to work a spot of ground—say 100 yards square—for one year, at a rent of from 100 to 1000 dollars, at his discretion; the surveyors to measure the ground, and place the rentor in possession.

A better plan, however, will be to have the district surveyed and sold at public anction to the highest hidder, in small parcels—say from 20 to 40 acres. In either case, there will be many intruders, whom for years it will be almost impossible to exclude.

The discovery of these vast deposites of gold has entirely changed the character of Line.

this were presented for transmission to the De-partment by the gentlemen named below. The numbers on the topographical sketch correspond-ing to the labels of the respective specimens show from what part of the gold region they

vere obtained.

1. Captain J. A. Sutter.

2. John Sieclair.

3. Wm. Glover, R. C. Kirby, Ira Blanchard,
Levi Fifield, Franklin H. Arynes, Mormon

gold. This was purchased at San Francisco by my order, and is zent to you as a fair sample of the gold obtained from the mines of the Sacramento. It is a mixture, coming from the various parts of the gold district.

R. R. MASON, Col. 1st Drag. Comd'g. HEADQUARTERS 10TH MIL. DRFARTSEST, Monterey, (Cal.) Sept. 10, 1848.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—A deposit of \$16,000 of Californian gold was made at the mint in Philadelphia, hast Friday. It has been assayed, and found to be of unusual purity—in fact, too pure

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, SENATE.—Mr Fitzpatrick of Ala. took a

Secretary of the Treasury resport were ordered to be printed.

Mr Douglass reported a bill to make New of the Government.

It is a fraud, because, it being customary for political opponents to publish official papers of that kind, the President attempts to make them

A b'll to reduce the rates of Postage was re-

parted by Mr Goggin. Referred.

A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President the cause of the detention of Ameri-

Trespar, Dec. 11.

The SENATE, on motion of Mr King, went into the election of Chairmen and Standing Committees. There was no alteration, the members all remaining the same as at the last session.

Mr Dix called up the Harbor bill, and moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce, which was agreed to.

A communication was then received from the President, and the Senate went into Executive session.

ssion. HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal, Speaker commenced calling on the States

the operator.

Mr Morse rose to a privileged question, and said that he deemed it proper that the Committee on the Smithsonian Institute should be at once created, and moved a reconsideration of yesterday's

vote relecting such a committee.

Mr Pollock moved to lay the subject on the table, which was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill for the security of the Hosse contingual fund, was referred to the committee on Accounts.

STATE LEGISLATURES. That of Now Hamp

STATE LEGISLATURES.—That of New Hampshire is now in session. The Keene Sentines thinks it will pass a law for the election of members of Congress by a plurality of votes.

It is considered very doubtful whether the North Carolina Legislature election to Sentines. The considered very doubtful whether the Whigs have only z or 3 majority.

There is anarchy in Ohio, in consequence of the refusal of the Locofocos in the Legislature to submit to the apportionment law of last session. The House cannot be legally organized, and the State Government must be kept at a stand-still until some compromise is effected. The Whigs have made every fair proposal that could be thought of; but Locofocosism (to adopt the language of the N. Y. Tribune), "when it is baffled by or inclined to dispute the validity of a law, thes at it with the club and bowie-knife."

RATICAL Legislation.— A buil him been in.

the last facal year to \$4,471,077; exceeding the annual average of the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the reducing act, \$6,553, and exceeding the revenue immediately preceding the last, \$425,184.

The letter postage amounted to \$3,550,304, exceeding that of the previous year \$255,791.

The newspaper postages amounted to \$767,334, being an increase of \$124,174.

The report next proceeds to set forth the condition and operations of the department in relation to the steamer mail survice.

Among the most prominent recommendations

Istion to the steamer mail survice.

Among the most prominent recommendations which it sets forth, are these:—To make the rate of postage uniform for letters at 5 cents the half onnee; for newspapers at one cent the ounce; for periodicals, 2 cents the onnee; and for foreign letters, 15 cents the half-ounce; the total abolition of the franking privilege; the prepayment of all mail matter; and, leathy, a change in the tenure of the office of the Postmaster-General, with a view of removing the opinion which exists, that as at present constituted the Post-office Department is used by politicians at the seat of government with the view of premoting party purposes and party organiof promoting party purposes and party organi-

Penalty for Distruming Public Mexicolars.—In the course of a recent trial of an indictment before the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, for disturbing a Temperance meeting, Chief Justice Green laid down the law emphatically to be, that "no person, even in pursuit of a lawful purpose, has a right to disturb any meeting, whether civil or religious, and that by so doing, he subjects himself to the penalty of the law, and to be arrested and removed from the meeting, without redress—and that if the person so removed should resist, he would be guilty of an assault and battery."

Levy City Telegraph,

A Murrowsey City Telegraph,

A Murrowsey City Telegraph, PENALTY FOR DISTURBING PUBLIC MEET-

A MURIPHER ELECTED.—Jas. H. Vineyard, who killed a fallow member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, upon the floor of the House, and was expelled for the same a few pears ago, has been elected to the State Legislature by the Locoffeces of Grant county. The Springheld Republishers says: "We know not which to be most surprised at—the hardihood of the man who would accept such a position, or the degradation of the constituency that would proffer it to him."

BURIED THE HATCHET.—Secators Benton of the Secretary of the Treasury is a long and elaborate document, which we have not had time to read. It shows the finance of the country to be in a good condition, and attributes it all, of course, to the beneficial effects of five trade.

We Mr Moses Stickney, of Jaffrey, N. H., aged ninety-secen years, walked from his home 24 miles, on the day of the Presidential election, and deposited his vote.

Mr Hughes, of Rockbridge county, Va., a revolutionary soldier, in the 102th year of his sec

## VERMONT PHŒNIX.

Brattleboro, Friday, Dec. 15, 1848.

Mr Polk's Message.

We published last week so much of Mr Polk's nessage as related to matters within his consti-utional duty to report to Congress; the remainfound to be of unusual purity—in fact, too pure for coinage.

The Fears have been expressed on many sides that the gold-henters in California would die of starvation, in their cupidity to dig and pocket their treasures. But some exchange pager now allays all apprehensions, by publishing the most recent news from the gold region, announcing that they are all so busy there they cannot find time to cat—Hartford Courant.

With course disposition to treat with courtesy with courtesy der of it is occupied by deconciation and abus

With every disposition to treat with courtesy the official acts of the Administration, we feel no obligation to aid in furthering what we regard as TRUESDAY, Der. 7.

SENATE.—The desth of the Hon. Dixon H.

a fraud upon the public and upon Congress. SENATE.—The death of the Hon. Dixon H.
Lewis, of Ala., was announced; and after the proceedings usual on such occasions, the Scuate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The death of the Hon. D. H. Lewis was announced. Adjourned till Monday.

[Thus was one half the first week of the session wasted, important business—neglected, and the Treasury plandered of pay for three days lariness. If any servants but public servants were to behave in this shameful manner, would not therefore publish the remainder of the message, unless in connection with confinents on the veto power which may hereafter be made, the Treasury plandered of pay for three days are to behave in this shameful manner, would not therefore publish the remainder of the message, unless in connection with confinents on the veto power which may hereafter be made, the Treasury plandered of pay for three days of the motives of his political opponents, and fatsely attributing to them the most odious that were to behave in this shameful manner, would not therefore publish the remainder of the message, unless in connection with confinents on the veto power which may hereafter be made, the Treasury plandered of pay for three days large the message.

circulation.

It is a fraud, because, not being the prope seat in place of Mr Lewis.

After some discussion, 20,000 copies of the Becretary of the Treasury's Report were ordered to the message, and circulated at the expense

political opponents to publish official papers of that kind, the President attempts to make them

HOUSE—The Committees announced are substantially the same as last year. The rules of last session were adopted, appropriation bills having preference over special orders.

The Secretary of the Treasury's report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and 10.900 copies ordered printed.

Mr Eckart, of Penn, moved a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill based upon the principles of the Tariff of 1842. The year and nays were called for. Year 96: Nays'ns.

A bill to reduce the rates of Postage was an experimental papers of that kind, the President attempts to make them that kind, the President attempts t

self such unqualified contempt.

Mr Polk arrogantly assumes that the party to which he belongs is the sole depository of the President the cause of the detention of American citizens as prisoners in Ireland.

The President did not communicate a Message to-day on the gold discoveries, as it had been reported be was to do. dent, as a necessary check upon the rash and hasty conduct of the people and their representstives in Congress, who, according to Mr Polk, cannot safely manage their own affairs, without the supervision of the Executive. Mr Polk practiced, in his celebrated Kane let-

ter, a vile fraud upon the people of Pennsylvania, by inducing them to believe be was in favor of the tariff of 1842. He remained silent pending his election, when he knew he was represented in that State as a friend of the tariff. By this means be fraudulently secured his elect He deceived them then, for he made it the first use of his power to break down the tariff of '42

The people of that State have remembered and rewarded that treachery, and Gen. Taylor owes his election to the marked condemnation owes his election to the marked condemnation by the people of Mr Polis treasherous destruc-tion of the tariff of '42. Yet Mr Polk lectures the people whom he thus grossly deceived, like a school-loy, for daring to condumn his treach-sty, and reputiate his tariff of 1846. So, again—Gen. Taylor stood more openly committed to a restricted use of the vote power,

han any other measure, and his election is an emphatic popular approval of that principle.— Yet Mr Polk lustily defends the veto power and tells the people they are easily "misled," are always wrong when they differ from the Democratic party, and that an Executive veto

prevents their going wrong.

This message is assuredly about the coolest piece of impudence, and the most contemptible partizan document ever published by an officer of the Government. We shall recur to this matter again, when we have more space.

REPUTAL LEGISLATION.—A bull has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature, to restrict the dividends on Hailroad stock to six per cent. From incorporated companies, being reparded as anti-Democratic, and approximating to Federalism!—Boston Journal.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—The Albany Evening Journal gives the match.

We desired the certificates of all the Physi-

ERAL.—The Albany Evening Journal gives the following summary of the contents of the Report of the Post-office Department, just made to Congress:

"This report more than confirms the hopes of the said friends of the Management of the said friends of the Selectmen; but were able to see only those whose signatures are annealed."

"This report more than confirms the hopes of the early friends of cheap postage. The system, as far as it has been tried, works admirably.—Still further reductions are recommended, and are practicable.

The Post-office revenue under the reduced rates is rapidly increasing, and amounted during the last fiscal year to \$4,471,077; exceeding the annual average of the nine years insmediately preceding the passage of the reducing act, \$6,553, and exceeding the revenue immediately preceding the last, \$425,184.

The letter postage amounted to \$3,550,304, exceeding that of the previous year \$295,791.

Brattleboro, Dec. 14, 1848.

DREADFUL DEATH.-Died, in this village on Friday morning, Dec. 8, of delirium tremen. Mr Richard Burke, blacksmith, aged 35.

THE CHOLERA-has been brought to New York, by a Havre packet. It is of a mild form, and yields readily to treatment.

65 It will be seen by our report of the pr cedings of Congress, that the House of Representatives have instructed the Ways and Means Committee to report a Tariff based upon the act

57 The Postmaster General's Report provethe beneficent effect of a reduction of postage That officer has been a most strenuous opponent of this reduction, and is forced to record the falsity of his own predictions. His recommenda-

BUBLED THE HATCHET.—Senators Benton and Butler have made up: "the lie in the threat" was no doubt said in a Pickwickian sense. This reconciliation is much better than to stand up at 10 paces, and let daylight through each other.

and seeing our "free soil" friends fairly on their backs, and in the way of being guillotined by and seeing our "free soil" friends fairly on their backs, and in the way of being guillotined by their former friends, we tendered them our sympathy, and generously, as we imagined, took up the endgels in their behalf.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANA.—There interest-

pathy, and generously, as we imagined, took up the endgels in their behalf.

We have met pretty much the same return in this case as we did once from an Irishman's wife,

of back-door operation, by which Mr Poik saves the Whigs of this town the task of selecting a "good Taylor Whig" for Postmaster. He is certainly very kind, and it is a favor that the Whigs of this town will know how to appreciate—provided it is true, of which we have some doubts, notwithstanding the assertion of the "Democrat".

Our remarks have reference only to the system of proscription of which this is a part, and we do not wish to be understood as expressing any dissatisfaction with the appointment itself; on the contrary, we ought to feel thankful that in a case where, so far as we know, our citizens have had no voice in an appointment made, our gracious rulers have given us one so good. The "Democrat" very broadly instinuates that the Editor of this paper is one of two persons seeking for the Post Office. This charge or insinuation, for the Post Office. This charge or insinuation, conferred upon them - Spring. Repub. so far as it relates to us, is without the least shad-ow of foundation in truth, and being such, we Electoral College did not attend the meeting.

MR WEBSTER AND GEN. TAYLOR.—There is a good story in circulation in the city, respecting Mr Webster and Gen. Taylor, which is worth publishing. It is said that Mr Webster sont a copy of his Marshfield speech to Gen. Taylor, said since the election, has received a letter from the old General acknowledging the receipt of the speech. In regard to the expression of Mr Webster store—that the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency was one not fit to be made, the General says he was very much of Mr Webster's opinion, at the time of the nomination; but now thinks, that since the people of the United States are of a different mind, it may be best for both himself and Mr Webster to revise their opinions.

Bacton Trurslier. MR WEBSTER AND GEN. TAYLOR.-There

himself and Mr Webster to revise their opinions. Baccon Trureller.

The Message on Wan.—To affect an aversion to War, yet to cutogize and glorify War, is exactly in character with the essential insincerity and hypeerisy of the author of the Kane letter.

Blood on his basals, and Scriptare on his lips.

Nobody ever confessed to a love of War for its own sake—it is always commenced and justified on some pretence of indemnity, or scentily, or wounded honor. Any fair mind most realize that if these pretexts are aufficient to justify onr invasion and conquest of nearly all Mexico, with our ultimate retention of one third of its area as the legitimate "spoils of victory," then there can never be a lack of pretext for any War whatteness of the reals—canting about a "beneficent Providence" and scattering broadcast the limbs and brains of women and children—until the coming of the general conflagration, which ought not, under such auspices, to be very long delayed. No Cassar, no Bonaparte, ever put forth a manifesto more completely calculated to diffuse and inflame the War spirit, than this very Polk Message of 1848.—N. Y. Tribune.

California Gold.

Knowing the great desire to have authentic intelligence of the state of things in California, we give to-day, in full, an official report from a Government officer. It will be seen that even the rumors which have reached us, did not exaggurate the truth, and this official corroboration of them has already created a mania which will pour Northern adventurers like an avalanche upon the shores of California.

The ardaly of vessels fitting out for that country from many of the see-ports—twenty or thirty of which, it is said, are to sail from New York, and half that number from Boston, in a few days. California will have a population of 50,000 in less than a year, if the accounts from the gold regions continue to be of the character they now are, and all other industrial pursuits will be abandoned in the search for gold.

The effect of such suddon wealth upon ustions or individuals has never been productive of good, but of corruption, effeminacy, and the multirate of exill that come in their train.

One good effect, however, is pruty certain to flow from this excitement. It will fill up that part of the country with hardy and enterprising

of good, but of corruption, effeminacy, and the multitude of exist that come in their train.

One good effect, however, is pruty certain to flow from this excitement. It will fill up that part of the country with hardy and enterprising adventurers from the free States, and effectually exclude slavery from New Mexico and California.

Anou't our Exchanges.—The "American California.

The "Emchanges California.

Anou't our Exchanges.—The "American California.

The "American Exchanges.—The "American California.

the endgels in their behalf.

We have met pretty much the same return in this case as we did once from an Irishman's wife, for interfering to prevent her husband from beating her. While we were parrying his blows aimed at her, she let us have it with a broom-stick over the head.

So with the "free soilers." We heard of the So with the "free soilers." We heard of the skilful murderers!"—Spring field Republican.

So with the "free soilers." We heard of the victims in Middlebury, St. Albans, and in other parts of the country, and finally in our own village, and reprobated, as they ought to be, such disgraceful practices in the Democratic family. Who would have thought that the "free soil Democrat" would have thought that the "free soil Democrat" would have risen up to justify the decapitation of its friends, and abuse those who took their part?

Can it be that the "Democrat" is turning State's evidence, and sacrificing his friends in order to secure a free pardon for himself?

But the Democrat informs us with an official air, that the late appointment was a ruse, a kind of back-door operation, by which Mr Polk saves the Whigs of this town the task of selecting a decay of the published the Suffok County Garette until 1811, when he successed the New York Columbian of Charles Holt, the was the safer purchased the New York Columbian of Charles Holt, the country of the tentrone of advancing De Win Charles Holt, the contraction of the Long Island Star. A few years thereafter he purchased the New York Columbian of Charles Holt, the contraction of the state of the New York Columbian of Charles Holt, the contraction of the Long Island Star. A few years of advancing De Win Charles Holt, the country of the startoga while gives the following brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of his respected father; the fall owing brief memoir of

ow of foundation in truth, and being such, we are compelled to believe it to be a wilful and malicious fabrication of that paper. If it be any thing more, we demand the authority or the proof.

Mr. Wranger and Grey Taylor "These would not let him off."